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of Sallust and of Catiline (6½ pp.), and second, of the peculiarities of Sallust's style (7 pp.). The text is preceded by a colored map of Italy and the near-by islands and coasts. There are six full-page illustrations. Opposite p. 42 is a cut of a section of the Tullianum. The descriptive text accompanying this cut is quite inaccurate.

The distinguishing feature of the book is the very successful attempt "to show his (Sallust's) style through his syntax." This purpose of course has its inevitable effect upon the notes (32 pp.), which are dominated by the idea of syntax. A syntactical appendix (26 pp.) following the notes consists of 185 statements of grammatical principles and six explanations of "figures." Most of these statements are taken directly from the Gildersleeve-Lodge grammar, whose nomenclature is used throughout. Reference, however, is always made to Harkness, Allen and Greenough, and Bennett. The entire appendix seems better suited to a book on Latin writing than to an edition like the one under consideration. The necessary grammar references and explanations of Sallustian usage should have been placed in the notes and introduction. Literary references and notes dealing with political matters and with details of the conspiracy are lamentably few in number and very meager.

To sum up, it may be said that we have in this edition a very excellent presentation of the style and syntax of Sallust and a very convenient vocabulary for the student. The book will prove useful to the teacher and handy to consult. Its adaptability to classroom work as compared with other school editions is more of a question.

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*Plato: "Apology of Socrates" and "Crito."* With extracts from the *Phaedo* and *Symposium* and from Xenophon's *Memorabilia*. Edited by LOUIS DYER. Revised by THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR. With a vocabulary. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908. Pp. 246.

The first edition of this work was issued in 1885 and was at that time no doubt the best available edition. When a second edition was called for, Professor Dyer was in England and out of touch with things educational in America. Professor Seymour, therefore, undertook the revision, adding chaps. i-vii and lxi-lxvii of the *Phaedo*, Alcibiades' praise of Socrates from the *Symposium*, and about eleven pages of the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon. All these additions are desirable and help to give a more complete idea of the man Socrates.

Professor Seymour has rewritten the introduction. This in the earlier edition was somewhat ponderous, but the new introduction is in every way admirable.

A comparison shows the general lines on which Professor Seymour worked. He has prefixed a synopsis to each chapter. While retaining many notes substantially unchanged, he has yet made many verbal changes which make for clearness. He has excised many passages illustrating special idioms, and this too is an

improvement. The multiplication of such passages is suggestive to the teacher, but they are usually skipped by the student, and perhaps in most cases deserve to be. They chiefly go to show the industry of the editor, whose notes ought to be clear without them. But cross-references to other passages in the same volume are always desirable. Many brief notes, and some more extended explanations of legal and historical points, are added by the reviser.

The vocabulary is a rather unusual feature in a college textbook. It is worked out on the lines familiar to us in Seymour's Homeric vocabularies. Prepositions and conjunctions are carefully and fully treated, but the meanings given for other words are confined chiefly to their special force in the accompanying text. The etymologies are often hardly adequate; for example: ἀγρ-υπνία, f. (ὑπνος), "wakefulness." With the hyphen, the second root and its meaning are sufficiently obvious, but the other root is unfamiliar. The student probably meets this word here for the first time. Why should he not have the delight of knowing that ἀγρυνπία is a "hunting after sleep," as the hunter pursues his game? Again: ἀγγελλω, aor. ἡγγειλα, "report, announce." Good, but every student knows that word and its parts from the first chapter of his *Anabasis* and has met it scores of times. What need, then, that the perfectly regular aorist (and the aorist only) should be given? For rapid reading such a vocabulary is good, but it should never displace the large lexicon for full treatment of the meaning and uses of words.

On the whole, this is perhaps the best available edition for the study of these dialogues which every undergraduate student should read.

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*Plato's "Apology" and "Crito."* With Introduction and Notes.

Edited by ISAAC FLAGG. New York: American Book Co., 1907.

Pp. 205.

The fact that, in spite of the decline of interest in Greek studies, American publishers are issuing many scholarly editions of Greek authors for use in schools and colleges is reason for congratulation on the part of Greek teachers. There is no lack of excellent textbooks for class use.

Professor Flagg's edition of the *Apology and Crito* has a number of admirable features. The Introduction of 35 pages is made up largely of translations from the various Platonic dialogues, so that the student is at the start made acquainted with the characteristics of Plato's style and with the Socratic method of discussion. Professor Flagg is not inclined strongly to censure the Athenians for putting Socrates to death, pointing out that his teaching was disturbing and even revolutionary, and in any other Greek community would probably have been stopped long before the offender had reached the age of seventy.

The notes are at the foot of the page and are supplemented by an Index of 39 pages. This Index is, in fact, one of the distinctive features of the book. All